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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
NORTH CAROLINA

1917-1918

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Membership of State Board of Charities and Public Welfare

W. A. BLAIR, <i>Chairman</i>	Winston-Salem
CAREY J. HUNTER, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Raleigh
A. W. McALISTER	Greensboro
MRS. WALTER F. WOODARD	Wilson
REV. M. L. KESLER	Thomasville
MRS. THOMAS W. LINGLE	Chapel Hill
J. A. McAULAY	Mt. Gilead
Commissioner of Public Welfare:	
ROLAND F. BEASLEY	Raleigh
Acting Secretary:	
MISS DAJSY DENSON	Raleigh

АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ
ЧАРИТИТЕТНАЯ
СОВЕТСКАЯ

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR T. W. BICKETT.

DEAR SIR:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for your consideration and transmittal to the General Assembly, as provided by Section 3918, Chapter 170, Laws of 1917.

Respectfully,

W. A. BLAIR, *Chairman.*

CAREY J. HUNTER, *Vice-Chairman.*

A. W. McALISTER.

MRS. WALTER F. WOODARD.

MRS. THOS. W. LINGLE.

M. L. KESLER.

J. A. McAULAY.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To Mr. W. A. Blair, Chairman; Mr. Carey J. Hunter, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Walter F. Woodard, Mrs. Thomas W. Lingle, Mr. A. W. McAlister, Rev. M. L. Kesler, and Mr. J. A. McAulay, Members of the Board of Charities and Public Welfare of North Carolina:

I herewith hand you my report as Commissioner of Public Welfare for the period ending December 31, 1918, together with observations on the work and purposes of the board and recommendations as to future policies, report on institutions, etc.

Permit me to express to you severally and collectively my great appreciation of your personal kindness to me, as well as your sympathy, interest and coöperation in the work which you have assigned me.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. BEASLEY,
Commissioner of Public Welfare.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is a constitutional board and the enlargement of its powers and duties by the Legislature of 1917 in response to a widespread demand by persons and agencies interested in social progress, was greeted with pleasure by those who had long seen the need. This pleasure was later tempered with disappointment when it was discovered that the separate bill appropriating the money for carrying on its work had, by a legislative mishap, failed to appear in the House for final reading after it had unanimously passed the appropriation committees and the Senate without opposition.

The board, charged with important duties both by the constitution and by the specific action of the legislature, found itself in an embarrassing situation. Not until September following was the board enabled even partly to meet the situation, when, with the advice of the Governor and Council of State, it succeeded in borrowing a third of the amount designed by the legislature for the two-year period. With this small amount it set about organizing the work as best it could. Mr. R. F. Beasley was elected Commissioner of Public Welfare and began work October 1, 1917. Miss Daisy Denson, who had done so much valuable work as secretary to the old board, has continued in the service of the board. Her sound judgment, experience, careful study and familiarity with social problems and conditions, make her help invaluable.

One of the first efforts of the Commissioner of Public Welfare, under the direction of the board, was to acquaint himself with the best thought of the time as to how boards of a similar nature in other states were mapping out and executing their work. For this purpose he made a visit to Indiana, a state whose reputation for progressive, yet sane and constructive work, has become well known throughout the United States. Here he was shown great courtesy by the State Board of Indiana and its officials as well as by the officials of the several institutions which he visited. He found that in Indiana the State Board for many years has been a constructive and developing force and is in the closest relation with the state institutions, and rendering itself a unifying and coöperating agency with the state's whole system of charitable, penal and social agencies. Its work has resulted in a well-rounded and balanced development of all the institutions and agencies. In the care of the insane and feeble-minded, provision for the dependent,

delinquent and neglected children, in a scientific, humane and highly developed prison system, based upon indeterminate sentence and parole, the state is a leader, a monument to the energies and leadership of the State Board of Charities. The Commissioner does not hesitate to say that here was found a most worthy example of what such boards should be in all states.

It was found, however, and is here stated as a matter of worthy pride for North Carolinians, that the provision in our law for coöperating boards of welfare in the counties, with county superintendents of public welfare, thus linking up the community effort with the directing and leading influence of the State Board, has not been thought out and adopted by other states, and that among these North Carolina is considered a pioneer and in this many states are now preparing to follow our lead. North Carolina has contributed a new and effective idea in the machinery for social welfare, and our office is constantly receiving inquiries and requests for explanation and advice from other states which are studying our law. In a few years there can be little doubt, the North Carolina idea will have spread to most of the states of the Union, especially if we develop and make the most of it. Our County Board idea has received the hearty approval of leading social thinkers throughout the country, especially of the oldest and most influential social organization of the world, the National Conference for Social Work, and an organization has been perfected to spread the County Board idea.

In our own State the legislative act of 1917 relating to the work of this board has been widely approved by individuals, by religious, social and philanthropic bodies and leaders in social thought.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR PERIOD

The war period has been very disruptive but very stimulating to all the usual social activities and the work of the peace-time agencies, and the peace-time workers were to a great extent transferred to war work. But the lessons learned, the facts brought out, and the conclusions drawn from the extraordinary efforts of this period, are certain to have a wide and stimulating effect upon the measures, plans, purpose and spirit of peace-time agencies, as well as upon the public generally. Never before have the spirit, the coöperation, the enthusiastic and united effort of our people been so drawn out. While we were united for the common purpose of the war and cannot expect the same united effort after the war, still we have learned of the evils and shortcomings of our civilization as well as its excellencies as never before. These lessons must and will be carried over into the peace era. Our statesmanship will be concerned

as never before with the necessity of solid social construction. This concern will take the form of juster economic adjustments, higher moral and physical standards of manhood and womanhood, and a newer appraisement of spiritual values. These are the lessons of the war for our domestic economy as well as a better standard of international relationships. For these lessons we have paid the price of the lives of our heroes who have given their all for us, and our appreciation will be shown, not by the things we say or the monuments we build, but by what we do to make life sweeter and better and fuller than we have heretofore thought.

The call of the war has temporarily crippled our State institutions, both by taking away their help and by increasing the cost of their maintenance, a contingency both unforeseen and unprovided for. It is to be earnestly hoped that the legislature will give serious thought to this matter and approach the problems arising therefrom with new earnestness and determination. The officials responsible for these institutions have been beset with a multitude of difficulties, which they have met heroically as best they could. The burdens arising from the war were infinitely increased by the sweeping spread of influenza. Denuded as they were of their experienced help, the institutions had a situation which it should be easy for the public to imagine and to visualize by reason of the general prevalence of individual hardship. Taking all these things into consideration and remembering the difficulty of achievement, we may well "Thank God and take courage" over the outcome.

The great lesson taught us by the war as well as by the epidemic is the need for organized and coöperative effort in all lines of common welfare, elastic enough to meet every situation, and a better utilization of the Christian impulse which undoubtedly dominates our people, but which has heretofore too much lacked effective outlet.

SOCIAL IDEALS

The war has caused us to question many of our former standards or lack of standards. The physical and mental defects shown by the draft were largely unsuspected. It has been stated on official authority of the United States that two and a half million men in the first draft were incapacitated for military service by physical defects, and the same authority estimates that fifty per cent of the twenty-five million school boys and girls of the country have physical defects that impede normal development. These facts lay upon the states and the Nation the imperative duty of forming far-reaching and searching plans for preventing such results. Can we not hope to see our State committed

firmly to a program which looks toward some time measurably accomplishing the following results:

1. Easier economic conditions. This stands back of and involves the integrity of the home, the safety of women and children, the eradication of vice, immorality and all anti-social conditions. The men and women who labor must have better surroundings and a more adequate distribution of the returns of labor. Want or the fear of want should not forever stare a large part of our population in the face.

2. Conservation of physical health, including public health and sanitary measures, hospital facilities, public nurses, health measures as a part of every school, the eradication of vice diseases, bad housing and kindred evils.

3. A more perfect fulfillment of educational requirements, including a more helpful contact of the schools with the problems of living and personal efficiency. In building for the future this is the starting point for all great results.

4. A better conservation of child-life which will comprehend a wiping out of what is known as juvenile delinquency and neglect and shall rescue every child from a life of shame and neglect and find means for moral and physical growth.

5. A more just distribution of work and play, including a condemnation of all parasitism, a systematic means of amusement and recreation for all people, free from commercialism, and so universal and appealing that vice-producing amusements and vicious idleness will tend to disappear.

6. Better care for the dependent and unfortunate classes, including a more thorough support of the State institutions for the insane, the feeble-minded, and kindred institutions, as well as such measures as tend toward prevention.

7. An improvement of our way of dealing with prisoners and persons charged with offenses. This involves a radical change in our court procedure, especially in dealing with the young and first offenders, one in which emphasis will be placed upon the question of why the offense was committed, and a recognition that it is due more often to ignorance and weakness than otherwise and should be treated accordingly. This, and not mere punishment is the key to preventing other offenses.

A UNIFIED SYSTEM

In working out the practical measures and details of these ideals the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare hopes to bear no inconsiderable part. The scheme of work contemplated in our statute is one

of the closest unity and coöperation between the State and local agencies, for no central board can accomplish what it should without the supplementary agencies which reach right down to the heart of the communities. The State Board is a leading and directing influence with general oversight, and while it can do great good it fully recognizes the fact that it must have the complement of the local agencies to fully carry out an effective program. We recommend that the State Board be given power to appoint county boards, whose members shall serve without pay and act in an advisory capacity, and leave the power of appointing the county superintendent with the local authorities, but make their appointment mandatory. The county superintendent should be the attendance officer of the county, the chief probation officer, and charged with the special duty of child welfare. As this would be the starting point of all child welfare work, one-half of the salary of the county superintendent of public welfare could well be paid by the county board of education. Cities which have or may have well developed agencies should be allowed to combine in some equitable arrangement with the county agencies, as has already been done in Durham.

With the counties thus organized they would and should work in the completest harmony. In the matter of child welfare we shall have a directing head in our office, whose duty it will be to study the whole problem, to direct and assist in the enforcement of the juvenile laws, to find and provide for neglected children, to visit and coöperate with the twenty orphanages and other institutions for children, to assist in every way in finding the facts and suggesting the remedy for delinquency, neglect, truancy, and other evils affecting child-life. In the development of the work, which is earnestly insisted upon by the orphanages, who realize that they cannot meet the demand, we must be ready to find a home for every child in need of one. Necessary to this program is a better juvenile court law with uniform jurisdiction throughout the State, with agencies of its own in the local field.

In this work our field agent, whose principal duties will be visiting the county institutions and conferring with and helping the county institutions, will be of great assistance.

How many feeble-minded or backward children in North Carolina? How many neglected, suffering ones, not only losing their chance in life, but headed for the realms of law-breaking, poverty and ignorance? How many normal children now receiving no adequate advantages from school and home? Nobody knows, but we shall find out, and can find remedies, if given the local and State coöperation outlined above.

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

The statute makes it the duty of this board to "issue bulletins and in other ways to inform the public as to social conditions." In accordance therewith The Bulletin of the board has been issued quarterly, but should have a fund for larger circulation.

The following publications have been issued from the office in addition to The Bulletin: "Laws and Facts Relating to the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare"; "The Management of Prisoners and Instructions for Keeping Records"; "County Boards of Welfare and County Superintendent"; "Sanitary Rules and Regulations for Management of Convict Camps"; "County Homes in North Carolina"; "Principles and Machinery of Social Construction." There has been considerable demand for these, both inside and outside of the State.

In the further matter of publicity, the Commissioner has made a number of addresses, reports, etc., and written articles for the newspapers. Among these were addresses before the Summer School of the Eastern North Carolina Training School, the Summer School of the State Normal College, Caswell Training School, County Club of the University, State Press Association, State Association of County Commissioners, etc. He also attended the National Prison Association at New Orleans, and the National Conference for Social Work at Kansas City.

VISITATION AND INSPECTION

The Commissioner has visited the State institutions, most of the orphanages and other institutions coming under our supervision, as well as some of the county homes, jails and chain-gangs. He plans to do much more of this, except to the county institutions for which a regular inspector is needed. His purpose is to be helpful and not merely critical. As he becomes more familiar with the work and needs he hopes to be of special service to the institutions as well as a reporter of their conditions and needs. It is to be hoped that the several members of this board will, when the exigencies of war and epidemic are over, be able to come in closer contact with our institutions. Reports of the several institutions will be found attached hereto. One investigation was made, that of the escape of an inmate of the Caswell Training School, report of which was filed with the Governor.

THE NEW INSTITUTION

At the suggestion of the board the Commissioner was pleased to take part in the establishment of the institution for girls and women authorized by the Legislature of 1917, and which had been so earnestly advo-

cated for some time by the Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Social Service Conference and many deeply interested individuals.

In a few weeks after the appointment of the directors by the Governor, the institution had been opened, thanks to the energetic efforts of the directors. A property was secured within the appropriation and worth twice the amount, and suitable and ready for immediate use. The coöperation of the Federal agency in this work was secured and the promise of supplementary funds from the general government should the needs require.

PRISONERS AND THE CARE OF PRISONERS

The Commissioner has been deeply interested in questions relating to prisoners and delinquency. The growing sentiment in the State for a just, efficient, modern and humane attitude towards prisoners reached high-water mark in 1917, when the legislature passed acts based upon an entirely new point of view. These acts were based upon the desire to make our prisons tend towards improving, if possible, persons committed to their charge; rather than to neglecting and debasing them. The experiment has been vastly successful so far as the State Prison is concerned, and the Commissioner desires to here express his appreciation of the way the superintendent and the directors of the prison have sought to carry out in good faith the purposes of the law. He likewise takes the privilege of expressing the same deep appreciation of the interest, sympathy and wisdom which the Governor of the State has contributed.

The new attitude of the State as expressed by law and by the contact of the men in charge of the prisoners, has, we believe, revolutionized the outlook of the prisoners upon their own condition and conduct and given them new hope, new aspirations, and in most cases, new desires to regain their character and standing among their fellows, both while in prison and upon going back into the world. While we are yet studying and groping and are yet not perfect, it is certain that North Carolina will never go back to the old standards and practices. Our State is better able today to look God and humanity in the face and give an honest answer when asked what it has done with and to the human derelicts upon whom it has been necessary to place the hand of punishment. We are trying to give justice and decency and helpfulness to the men from whom we demand obedience and reformation. The Commissioner and the Superintendent of the prison will join in asking the legislature to make some few changes in the law that experience suggests.

Prison statistics for the past ten years are very suggestive. They are not full and accurate, but enough to show that from 1909 to 1915

there was a gradual rise in the number of prisoners at any given date in the county chain-gangs, in the jails, mostly awaiting trial, and in the State prison, then a sudden drop. Notwithstanding the increase of the State's population in ten years, it is a fact that there are fewer prisoners held in custody in the State today than on any other date for the past ten years. The chain-gang population present on days reports were made, ran up to nearly 1,900 in 1915. Since then it has dropped violently, especially in 1917 and 1918. In this effect prohibition has no doubt had an influence, likewise the war.

If this goes on, as all men should pray that it may, the chain-gang as it has been known, will be a thing of the past. Very few, if any of them, are now valuable, as they once were, for the work of the prisoners on account of the inability to keep up management and equipment for using a small number of men. Very few counties will long desire to keep up their forces from this standpoint. We shall soon have to send the longer term men to the State Prison and provide misdemeanant farms for the less serious offenders, and none but the more populous counties will want to do this. The State may begin such a farm when necessary and make it fairly self-sustaining, as other states are doing, or county groups may be combined.

The practice of putting men on the chain-gangs, especially first offenders and youthful ones, for inability to pay small fines and costs should cease, and probation be substituted, whereby they will be allowed to work at their familiar lines of employment under a probation officer and pay the amount due.

COUNTY CHAIN-GANGS

Owing to the many years insistence of the Board of Public Charities, the general growth of a more humane and intelligent public interest, there has all along been some improvement in the handling of county prisoners. The sanitary condition of the camps was put under the authority of the State Board of Health by the Legislature of 1917. The activity of the State Board with the like activity of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has resulted in improvement, which in several cases has been marked. There is yet much more work to do.

“Sanitary Rules and Regulations for the Management of Convict Camps” has been prepared by the secretary of the State Board of Health and the State Commissioner of Public Welfare and put into the hands of chain-gang superintendents, with accompanying score cards.

These rules and regulations and score cards are promulgated by the State Board of Health and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and have been submitted to, examined and endorsed by the Gov-

ernor of the State, and Judges W. M. Bond, Thomas S. Calvert, E. B. Cline, Geo. W. Connor, W. A. Devin, B. F. Long, C. C. Lyon, W. P. Stacy, Jas. L. Webb.

There has never been an arbitrary attempt to force the county authorities to live up to them, but their advantage, improvement and necessity have been urged. We believe that a continued improvement will be shown both in the management of the prisoners and the efficiency of the work, where chain-gangs are continued at all.

In a pamphlet prepared by the State Commissioner of Public Welfare, these words are used:

The management has heretofore largely merely reflected the general attitude toward prisoners, that is, one of careless indifference—that anything was too good but nothing too bad. The dollar and cents argument will turn the scale if nothing else. Poorly fed, poorly clothed, poorly housed men, loaded down with chains, and living in unhealthy surroundings, cannot do the work that they could do when properly cared for. But giving the men good physical surroundings, which in our comparatively mild climate can be done at little or no more expense, will certainly increase their working ability. And, certainly, a little human interest in the prisoners, a willingness to hear their side of it and to give them good counsel and put a little manly hope in their hearts, will cause them to wish to merit the good-will of the men over them. Of course the success of this policy depends upon the skill, intelligence, and tact of the officials.

The law requires that all county camps shall conform to the plans of construction and the sanitary and hygienic principles laid down by the State Board of Health. Superintendents are expected to follow these regulations as fast and as soon as they can. Those who have already done so state that they have found that under these conditions the men are easier to manage and do their work better and much more cheerfully. These superintendents have also found that the better men in the camp will readily respond to the idea that it is a part of their duty in making good to aid in maintaining obedience and to show the authorities that the men appreciate good treatment and tend to live up to it. These superintendents seek to inspire their men with the idea that they are to be treated justly, that they are expected to make good as prisoners and win their good time allowance, and that no one of them should be so foolish as not to do his best to coöperate with the management in the government and discipline of the camp by governing himself and getting credit for it. This kind of discipline and spirit will reduce escapes to a minimum, lessen guard expense, unshackle ninety per cent of the men, and increase the amount of work done by the camp twenty per cent. Such superintendents are doing it right in North Carolina. Others can. This policy is more a test of the ability of the officials than of the character of the prisoners.

The Board should have the means of regular and frequent visitation to the camps for the purpose of assisting them in better management.

The county prisoners should also have extended to them the benefit of the parole law now applying to State prisoners. A statute to this effect will be proposed to the General Assembly at this session.

COUNTY HOMES

There are 92 occupied county homes in North Carolina. The total population averages about 1,500. The yearly cost to the counties is now running, including aid to outside poor, more than a quarter million dollars. The county commissioners are charged with the care of the poor, and their discretion is practically unlimited as to the way this care shall be administered. The cost is growing yearly. Each county pursues its own methods. Where the commissioners are awake to the subject and where public opinion is aroused on the matter good work is often being done. In other counties backward conditions exist. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is charged with the supervision and inspection of the homes, and it is the purpose of the board to extend every aid possible to the counties in introducing better methods and more efficient administration.

Population of county homes runs from two or three to as high as ninety in a few instances, the largest number averaging perhaps in the neighborhood of fifteen or twenty. Details of management obviously must vary considerably with the variation of population.

While buildings greatly differ in the counties, there are certain minimum requirements that all should have. The tendency to put up one large building is not specially to be commended. Students of the subject say that the cottage plan is best. Whatever the buildings, they should furnish sufficient room so that the occupants may not be crowded. They should be amply heated and lighted—electrically lighted when possible. There are cheap lighting arrangements which can be now easily secured, such as are being adopted for private residences. All buildings should be screened in summer. There should be sufficient ventilation and windows should be opened whenever the weather permits. The water supply should be wholesome, no matter from what source secured, and should be analyzed by the State chemist at least once per month. This work is done free and containers for shipping will be sent upon request. All new buildings when erected, even the smallest ones, should be placed in conformity to some general plan of development that will tend to make the premises appear as pretty as possible, and not merely a hodge-podge. Shade trees should be put out from time to time, walks and drives laid out, and flowers planted. Where sewerage is not possible, sanitary closets should be put up according to the plans of the State Board of Health. Furniture should be sufficient. Old and lame people should be made as comfortable as possible. Easy chairs and cots should be provided. These need not be expensive. All buildings should be painted and kept in good repair. Some handy means of extinguishing fire should always be on hand.

Few county homes have been so conducted as to get full benefits from the farm, garden, and orchard. The farm should be made to produce in most cases a full sufficiency of staple crops for the need of the institution, even if a separate farmer has to be employed. Some of the counties have put their farms under the management of the county demonstration agent with fine results. Not only should there be ample supplies of the staples, but plenty for canning and preserving, over and beyond the supply of green vegetables from the garden at all times. The people will very much appreciate this, for it means a lessening of the tax burden. Of course, the cost of production rela-

tive to market value must be considered. The garden should be pitched on liberal principles and made to furnish as nearly an ample supply of fresh vegetables every month in the year as possible. This means not only better health to the inmates from greater variety of food, but less cost to the taxpayers. Enough dairy cattle should be kept to give ample milk and butter. Much meat should be raised. Some homes keep one brood sow which furnishes ample pigs. An orchard should be planted and kept up, so that fresh fruits may be had in growing season and plenty for canning and drying. Farm, garden, and orchard should receive great care and stress by the county commissioners.

In the entire management of the home the county commissioners are primarily responsible. It is their business to see that a good superintendent is employed. Politics and favoritism should never be considered, but he should be employed on merit and results achieved. When a good man is secured he should be kept indefinitely. The custom of frequent changes for no cause other than a change in politics or personal relations should cease. The proper and economical management of a county home requires a man of special fitness and training, with ample experience. A new man is often turned out about the time he becomes efficient and another taken on to start all over again. Pay enough to keep a good man who has intelligence and interest enough to get good results, and then expect him to show good results. Slovenly-minded people should never be employed. In order to keep in touch with the work and to see that it is done right, the county commissioners should make at least quarterly visits to the home to advise with the management. The employment of a good matron is even more important than the superintendent. Often the wife of the keeper, who is usually the matron, and rightly so, can manage the inmates best. In such cases she should have a salary of her own, separate from her husband's. She should not be a mere drudge, but since her services are so important, she should have equal consideration. Then, if they cannot do all the work well, with the aid of such inmates as can work, they should be given additional help. When there is a good farm, this help will more than pay for itself if properly directed. Harsh people should not be employed, neither mere gushy, easy-going ones. They should be kind but firm, and understand the value of discipline.

No management is a success which is satisfied with simply feeding the inmates and leaving them to pass a life of dullness and monotony unbroken by any ray of pleasure or zest designed to help them make the most of their situation. Humanity has decreed that every creature, however delinquent or dependent, has a right to food and shelter of some kind. This explains the very existence of the homes. But we have gone further even than this. We have decreed that when society provides means and money for the care of its helpless ones, that those means and that money shall be used in providing even more than a mere physical existence. We have decreed that there shall be comforts and the possibility of some peace and happiness properly adapted to the condition of the recipient. The minimum which society seems to have set for its dependents embraces the following: shelter, personal cleanliness, food, clothing, medical attendance, kindly attention, quiet and decent quarters, reasonable freedom from objectionable fellow-inmates, opportunity of receiving reasonable visitations from friends, some form of recreation, the pleasure of attending some kind of religious service at least once a month, and some

employment suitable to age and mental and physical condition. Lack of employment because it is easier for the management to let the inmates who are not able to do hard work sit in continual idleness, stagnating in body and soul, is one of the worst shortcomings in our homes.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare has prepared and placed in the hands of county officials a pamphlet on County Homes and their management. Its purpose was to lay down some general principles and suggestions which apply to all in order that we might have some general standards to work toward. Accompanying the instructions and suggestions is a score card for the purpose of grading and showing the management what are reasonable requirements. Subjects are grouped under four general heads, the four subjects making a total of 100 points in grading. These are as follows: Buildings and grounds, 25; farm, garden and orchard, 15; administration, 40; inmates, 20. These several subjects are broken up into minor points, with accompanying explanations and suggestions.

We recommend that the legislature pass a statute requiring each superintendent of a county home to keep a record book, showing the following: Name of inmate, date of entrance, mental condition, physical condition, cause of admission, date of discharge, if discharged; or date of death, if died in the home; family relation, age, race, sex. Cost of supplies per month, amount and value of crops grown and cost of same, and such other information as is required by county commissioners to give a full report of the work, cost of maintenance and all operations of the home.

We believe that the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare can be of great assistance in the development of the county homes if we are provided means of coming in personal contact and observation, that is, the opportunity for regular visitations.

CHILD WELFARE

The largest subject before the people of the State is child welfare. It is of deepest concern because upon it rests the future. We are beginning to see more clearly every day the relationship between delinquency and neglect, lack of school attendance, evils of labor for the very young, and other subjects, which have heretofore been treated separately. President Wilson spoke in his letter endorsing "Children's Year," of the "irreducible minimum standards of health, education, and work of the American child."

The health, the education and care of every neglected child under a minimum age of at least fourteen years must be our immediate concern. Of course the larger per cent of all children are enjoying the normal protection of their parents. But there are many thousands who

either have not this protection or have it inadequately. After all the present agencies which undertake to supply the place of parents to these have done their best, many are still out in the cold. Heretofore our laws and customs have tacitly admitted that they should still remain out in the cold. But the day has arrived when the public conscience will no longer excuse itself, and the signs of the awakening are to be seen everywhere. We must provide means for putting the hand of protection upon every child in the State who is now without it. This can be done with comparatively little expense and without any revolutionary steps, if we will go about it in a normal and natural way. The necessary steps are in a general way as follows:

1. An active juvenile court in every county to whom the chief county attendance officer may bring the case of every dependent, neglected, truant, delinquent, or child needing protection and care for any cause, and have that case heard in an intelligent and sympathetic manner and disposed of for the best interest and welfare of the child solely. The Superior Court sits in every county and all that is needed is to make the clerk of the court the active trial judge or referee whose decisions may be reviewed if necessary by the judge when he comes round. But children's cases cannot wait for the judge on his regular circuit. They must be heard and disposed of at once, hence the clerk is the logical officer. We now have a juvenile court law but it is largely of no effect for lack of enforcement. All our laws relating to children as they now stand should be rewritten and placed in a separate chapter with the clerks of the court and the county attendance officer charged with their administration. The necessity for intelligent, sympathetic, and immediate disposition of children's cases, with subsequent oversight is the nucleus around which the legislation on this subject must swing.

2. Make the compulsory attendance law apply for the full time that the public school is in session, and start with the assumption that every child between the ages of eight and fourteen must attend, except for the sole cause of physical or mental incapacity. When the teacher reports nonattendance to the chief attendance officer, he must find the reason in every case and eliminate it. If it is neglect of the father, apply the law for nonsupport. If it is bona fide poverty, let the case be brought before the juvenile court and disposed of, either by an order on the public funds to help the family or by placing the child in better hands, if circumstances require it. The place of the child is in the school. If he is not there it is the duty of the State to remove the hindrance which keeps him away, no matter what it is.

3. In case the child has a mother who is qualified to have possession of it and train it, but cannot do so for lack of financial ability, let the

court investigate the facts and take the case under supervision, with some aid from the county, whereby the mother would be enabled to keep the child. She is the natural protector. She can take care of the child much more cheaply and better than any other agency, and no child should be separated from its mother for any reason except the moral unworthiness of the mother to care for it. A law of this kind would relieve the pressure upon the orphanages which are now unable to meet the demand.

4. Give the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare the coöperating agencies in the counties which it asks for and a contingent appropriation to be expended when necessary in finding homes or otherwise disposing of neglected and dependent children.

5. Increased capacity of the Jackson Training School for delinquent boys. Only half the actual demand for admission to this school can now be granted. Increase the capacity of the Caswell Training School for the care of subnormal children. This is one of the most important of all demands.

The National Child Labor Committee has just completed an exhaustive survey of conditions in North Carolina affecting child-life, which, we understand, was made at the request of the State Social Service Conference. Several months were devoted to it by a number of trained investigators. The Commissioner has not at this time had the opportunity of seeing the report in full, but feels that much valuable information has been accumulated which must be of aid to the legislature in considering the subject. This survey was made in the spirit of utmost sympathy with our problems and an appreciation of the difficulties. It is noteworthy that child welfare studies have progressed far beyond the mere matter of prohibiting child labor. The idea now is much more comprehensive and constructive. Child welfare is positive, not negative. It means provision for education and training and sheltering from bad influences. The school is the point from which we must work for children of compulsory attendance age, and the home or lack of home surroundings, for those of tenderer years.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

The subject of mental deficiency is one of profound concern to the State. The time has come when the State should deal with this whole subject in a broad and comprehensive way in the light of the best modern knowledge and experience. The significance of feeble-mindedness is fairly well understood now. Its ramifications into the fields of delinquency and crime, personal inefficiency and pauperism and kindred social ineptitude are marvelous. If there is one lesson of the present above

all others that we must heed, it is that no commonwealth can go backward in its efforts for the control and eradication of feeble-mindedness. North Carolina has made a beginning which we do not hesitate to say would be next to criminal to abandon or fail to enlarge. It will cost money but it will be money well spent. There is no sentimentality on this subject. Its dictates arise from the sternest demands of race protection.

Our hospitals for the white insane report that ninety per cent of their cases are chronic, and the colored hospital reports eighty-five per cent chronic. In the treatment of the insane the essential thing is that it should be immediate. Not one acute case should be held out of the hospitals. Yet for various reasons applications for admission have to be postponed till the hope of cure is past. Unless we can do more to catch in time incipient mental disorder and treat it as physical illness is treated, we may expect an ever increasing number of more custodial cases. The State must arouse itself and lay broader plans.

The National Society for Mental Hygiene promised to make a survey for the State the past year but were unable to do so on account of the war. Such a survey should be made without delay in order that we may have an intelligent basis for constructive work.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. BEASLEY,
State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

STATE INSTITUTION REPORTS

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON

JOHN McCAMPBELL, M.D., *Superintendent*

Assistant Physicians: F. B. Watkins, M.D., and M. A. Griffin, M.D.

Normal capacity of the institution, 1,450. Estimated value of the plant about one million dollars.

Movement of Population for the Biennial Period, November 30, 1916, to November 30, 1918:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of patients remaining November 30, 1916-----	654	881	1,535
Admitted during the two years-----	254	316	570
Discharged as cured-----	95	97	192
Discharged as improved-----	49	84	133
Discharged unimproved-----	5	6	11
Died-----	132	147	279
Total removed-----	282	334	616
Remaining November 30, 1918-----	626	863	1,489
Daily average number of patients-----			1,334
Average number of officers and employees-----			208

Percentage of cures upon admissions, 33.6 per cent.

On probation, 211. From the eastern district, 16. Epileptics in the hospital, 22. There were seventy-five escapes and fifty of these were returned. Refused for lack of room, 196. About 90 per cent of the cases are chronic. At least one-half are occupied. They work on the farm, in dairy, garden, carpenter shop and shoe shop, store house, grounds, laundry wards, etc. We have arts and crafts but no special director in this line at present.

The general health of the patients has been good except for the epidemic of influenza. Four cases of suicide and one homicide during the two years. The coroner was called but deemed an inquest unnecessary.

A thorough physical examination is made upon admission and the patients are placed in a receiving ward for a variable length of time, depending upon their condition. Daily staff meetings of the physicians.

During the two years there have been seventy-five cases of pellagra, thirty now present. Nineteen cases of tuberculosis with six now present.

Financial Statement

	<i>CURRENT EXPENSES</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>1918</i>
1. Salaries and wages-----	\$71,242.10	\$81,926.66	
2. Clothing-----	23,290.21	19,569.03	
3. Subsistence-----	106,970.03	98,806.51	
4. Ordinary repairs-----	5,252.34	4,160.18	
5. Office, domestic, and outdoor expenses-----	56,036.84	62,746.10	
 Total-----	\$262,791.52	\$267,208.48	

Present annual appropriation is \$237,500. The special appropriation in bonds is not yet available. The total receipts of the two years were \$475,000 appropriated and \$55,000 borrowed. Total disbursements, \$530,000. There is outstanding indebtedness to the amount of \$70,000. The per capita cost for 1917 was \$196.41, and for 1918 it was \$220.25.

Estimated value of farm and dairy products for 1917 was \$32,822.38, and for 1918 it was \$39,169.60.

In conservation we have lived upon as little as was consistent with the welfare of the patients. We have enlarged the planting and canning. Fall crops under and winter garden, but the climate is not adapted to winter vegetables; 338 dozen No. 10 cans of beans and tomatoes were put up.

We have newspapers and magazines for patients. Chapel service every Sunday. Winter's supply of coal has been received. Wages have had to be increased because of high cost of living. About forty employees have gone into Government service.

For support for 1919 we shall need \$331,200, and for 1920 the need will be \$354,200.

JOHN McCAMPBELL, M.D.,
Superintendent.

STATE HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH

ALBERT ANDERSON, M.D., *Superintendent*

Assistant Physicians: Charles W. Jenkins, M.D.; R. K. Adams, M.D.; Thomas Jordan, M.D.

Normal capacity of the hospital, including the colony for epileptics, 1,160.

Movement of Population for the Biennial Period, November 30, 1916, to November 30, 1918

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of patients remaining November 30, 1916-----	481	556	1,037
Admitted during the two years-----	208	205	413
Discharged as cured-----	17	17	34
Discharged as improved-----	88	142	230
Discharged unimproved -----	2	1	3
Total in charge-----	689	761	1,450
Total removed -----	224	231	455
Remaining November 30, 1918-----	465	530	995
Daily average number of patients-----	538	618	1,156
Average number of officers and employees-----	93	67	160

Percentage of cures upon admissions, 4 per cent.

168 epileptics are included in the report of the population. They occupy two groups of cottages for the men and the women respectively, and are under the care of a special physician.

There are 630 applications for admission on file; of these 624 have been refused, mostly for lack of room and a few not meritorious cases. The general health of the patients has been good except for influenza.

About 90 per cent of the cases are chronic. At least 75 per cent are occupied. They do domestic work, fancy work, sewing, basketry, rugs, artificial

flowers, laundry, farm work, repair shoes and make mattresses and brooms, etc. Arts and crafts with special director. The library has been increased.

Usual routine methods of examination upon admission. New patients placed in the receiving ward for two weeks. Daily staff meetings except on Sunday.

During the two years there have been 49 cases of pellagra, with twenty now present. Twenty-one cases of tuberculosis, thirteen deaths.

Financial Statement

CURRENT EXPENSES

	1917	1918
1. Salaries and wages-----	\$57,481.29	\$55,626.67
2. Clothing, furniture, furnishing-----	16,374.56	17,700.07
3. Subsistence -----	70,985.74	67,700.46
4. Ordinary repairs -----	18,065.89	13,763.79
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses-----	30,814.96	62,857.99
Fuel, lights and water-----	16,206.52	
 Total-----	 \$209,928.96	 \$217,648.98

New buildings, \$66,547.04. Present annual appropriation is \$207,500. Special appropriation, \$70,000.

The per capita cost for 1917 was \$203.58, and for 1918 it was \$216.19. Estimated value of farm and dairy products was \$141,982.81. In conservation we have planted a much larger acreage, put in a dryer, canned vegetables and fruits, observed wheatless days, etc. A winter garden. Part of winter fuel received.

Chapel services Sunday morning and song service in the afternoon. No, we have not increased wages. We have lost two of the staff and six employees to Government work.

ALBERT ANDERSON, M.D.,

Superintendent.

STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO

W. W. FAISON, M.D., *Superintendent*

Assistant Physicians: W. C. Linville, M.D.; Mrs. Clara E. Jones, M.D.; F. L. Whelby, Clinical Director.

Normal capacity of the institution, 960. Estimated value of the plant, \$496,700.

Movement of Population for the Biennial Period, November 30, 1916, to November 30, 1918:

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients remaining November 30, 1916-----	380	625	1,005
Admitted during the two years-----	242	304	546
Discharged as cured-----	74	99	173
Discharged as improved-----	15	24	39
Discharged as unimproved-----	8	9	17
Died-----	134	169	303

Total in charge-----	622	929	1,551
Total removed -----	246	312	558
Remaining November 30, 1918-----	377	617	994
Daily average number present-----			958
Average number of officers and employees-----			95

Percentage of cures upon admissions, 31 per cent. On probation, 30. Epileptics (in special buildings), 87. There were 22 escapes from the hospital, and 12 of these were returned. Applications on file, 120. Refused for lack of room, 87. About 85 per cent are chronic cases; 42 per cent are occupied. The work is farming, gardening, sewing, housework and kitchen, etc.

The general health of the patients has been good. A man was accidentally killed by a box car. A woman who had shown no suicidal tendencies hanged herself from a transom. Coroner was sent for in both cases.

A mental and physical examination is made upon admission and a history kept for future reference. They are placed in a receiving ward until classified.

There have been 152 cases of pellagra during the two years; 95 died. Twelve active cases now present. Sixty-one cases of tuberculosis during the biennial period, with 52 deaths and 11 active cases now remaining.

Financial Statement

CURRENT EXPENSES

1. Salaries and wages-----	\$60,743.66
2. Clothing -----	17,984.90
3. Subsistence -----	99,718.18
4. Ordinary repairs -----	3,234.30
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses-----	87,062.64
 Total-----	 \$268,743.68

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

1. New buildings -----	\$20,482.74
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings-----	35,553.11
 Grand Total-----	 \$324,779.53

Present annual appropriation is \$125,000. Special appropriation was \$59,855.06. Per capita cost per annum was for 1917, \$132.59, and for 1918 it was \$147.58. Outstanding indebtedness, the deficit in the support fund, \$23,470.07.

Estimated value of farm and dairy products was \$55,089.15. In food conservation we made considerable reduction in the use of flour, sugar and meats. Increased the crops 25 acres. Put up 9,865 quarts of vegetables, etc. Winter garden planted, cabbage, kale, rape, leeks, lettuce. Fall crops under.

Part of winter supply of coal received.

Patients have Sunday School and church every Sunday.

One member of the staff went into Government service; eight employees, probably more, left the institution.

Improvements

Vegetable shelter and annex to the kitchen for distributing food. Cannery. Steel water tower and tank, capacity 115,000 gallons. Building for the accommodation of ninety patients under construction.

We shall need for support for two years, \$309,375. For completion and furnishing the new building, \$35,650. Deficit, \$23,470.07.

W. W. FAISON, M.D.,
Superintendent.

DANGEROUS INSANE DEPARTMENT, STATE PRISON

The department is supported by the State Prison and the Superintendent is its executive head. A physician from the city makes daily visits. Superintendents of other hospitals for the insane required to visit the institution annually. Normal capacity, 75.

Movement of Population for the Two Years Ending November 30, 1918:

	W.M.	W.W.	B.M.	B.W.	Total
Number remaining November 30, 1916-----	28	3	30	6	67
Admitted in two years-----					16
Whole number in charge-----					83
Discharged cured-----					13
Ran away-----					3
Recaptured-----					2
Died-----					11
Total number removed-----					25
Remaining November 30, 1918-----					58

Average number of officers and employees, 4.

Annual support fund, \$6,000. Disbursements for 1917-1918 were \$15,924.40. This is paid out of prison funds.

Three cases of pellagra. Physical examination upon admission. Records kept of these examinations. Three are employed in cooking and cleaning. No special form of recreation.

J. R. COLLIE,
Superintendent State Prison.

THE CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL

C. B. McNAIRY, M.D., *Superintendent*

Normal capacity, 180. Estimated value of the plant, \$150,000.

Movement of Population for the Biennial Period Ending November 30, 1918:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children on the roll November 30, 1916-----	60	121	181
Admitted during the two years-----	57	38	95
Whole number in charge during this period-----	117	159	276

Died -----	5	6	11
Discharged -----	34	31	65
Ran away -----	2	--	2
Whole number removed for any cause-----	41	37	78
Number remaining November 30, 1918-----	76	122	198
Average number of officers and employees-----	10	19	29

Expenditures:

CURRENT EXPENSES

1. Salaries and wages-----	\$33,952.81
2. Clothing -----	5,911.45
3. Subsistence -----	39,640.85
4. Ordinary repairs -----	1,830.65
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses-----	24,508.59
 Total-----	 \$105,844.35

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

1. New buildings-----	\$9,159.54
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, etc.-----	36,311.91
 Total-----	 \$45,471.45

Annual appropriation for support was \$45,000. Special for improvements, \$75,000. Estimated value of farm and dairy products, \$28,500. No indebtedness. Per capita cost per annum, \$246.72.

Declined for want of room 197 applications.

General health has been fair. Cases of measles, mumps and la grippe. There is a general physical inspection of children and the Simon-Binet test upon admission.

Training in farming, dairying, sewing, in laundry and kitchen. No regular school curriculum, but kindergarten and primary work chiefly. Half hour chapel service daily and Sunday School each Sunday afternoon. During the last year twenty additional acres were planted on the farm; 1,075 gallons of fruit and vegetables were canned.

Wages have been increased because of high cost of living. Eight employees left the institution for war work.

During the biennial period the following improvements were made: Addition to the dormitory, store-room, refrigerating room. Changing the heating system; additions to two cottages; one new cottage built.

We shall need for support for the biennial period, \$165,000. For improvements, \$145,000.

C. B. McNAIRY, M.D.,

Superintendent.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

E. McK. GOODWIN, *Superintendent*

Normal capacity, 300. Estimated value of the plant, \$600,000.

Movement of Population During the Biennial Period, 1916 to 1918:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children on the roll, November 30, 1916-----	166	123	289
Admitted during the two years-----			87
Whole number in charge during this period-----			376
Died-----			2
Discharged as completing the course-----			8
Honorably discharged, but not completing the course-----			13
Dropped out or did not return-----			60
Remaining November 30, 1918-----			270

Present annual appropriation is \$70,500. Special appropriation of \$10,000 per year for six years from the bond issue.

Per capita cost per annum, \$230. No outstanding indebtedness. Estimated value of farm and dairy products was \$12,000, but the farm products were mostly consumed by the dairy herd.

RECEIPTS

1916-1917

Balance on hand November 30, 1916-----	\$10,096.32
Appropriation for support for 1917-----	68,000.00
Cash receipts—earnings -----	7,751.69

1917-1918

Appropriation for support-----	70,500.00
Special appropriation for Infirmary-----	15,000.00
Cash receipts—earnings -----	8,068.34
Total-----	\$179,416.35

Disbursements, \$179,373.34; balance of \$43.01.

We have sufficient room for the present, but if every child should come who is eligible we would need more room. We have a list of about forty-five who should be in school.

The general health has been good, but we have had measles, whooping cough and influenza cases. Only the very urgent cases needing attention to teeth, eyes, ears, and throat are attended to. We have no special appropriation for this work.

In conservation we did not have a large margin to save from, but used less sugar. We put up 2,500 gallon-cans of fruit and vegetables. Winter garden with turnips, onions, lettuce, etc. Wheat crop under. Coal supply for ninety days on hand.

We have been compelled to increase wages. The principal of the educational department went into Government work.

The new hospital is nearly completed.

We need \$80,000 annually for the support of three hundred children. We are asking for maintenance only. The bond issue gives \$10,000 per year for six years.

Alleged causes of deafness of new admissions: Congenital, 20; rising in head, 4; meningitis, 1; whooping cough, 1; scarlet fever, 1; blow on head, 1; unknown, 6.

E. MCK. GOODWIN,
Superintendent.

NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL-SCHOOL

The Board of Directors of this institution was organized as follows: F. C. Harding, Chairman; R. B. Babington, President; M. B. Speir, Secretary; J. Lee Robinson, R. R. Ray, Rev. A. D. Wilcox, George Blanton, W. C. Bivens, J. H. Giles. Governor Thomas W. Bickett, ex-Officio Chairman.

All of the twenty thousand dollars was pledged by citizens and with part of the amount the site of 28½ acres was bought. The Hospital-School is to be located two miles east of Gastonia on a beautiful knoll, 975 feet above sea level; good land, beautiful grove; spring and branch on the land. This has been paid for and deed made to the State. An orchard and vineyard has been planted. The property is worth \$14,500. On hand, \$1,378.87. Owing to the war and the scarcity of labor and materials it was thought best to defer building until 1919.

There is great need for this institution. Many applications have been received. Hundreds of crippled children in the State could be practically cured, educated and made valuable citizens and breadwinners.

We deemed it wise not to begin building until the war was over. We shall ask the General Assembly for \$30,000 for improvements and \$12,500 per year for 1919 and 1920.

The first twenty thousand has been promised by citizens. Gastonia has donated free water and electric current for twenty-five years.

R. B. BABINGTON,
President Board of Directors.

STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

G. E. LINEBERRY, *Superintendent*

Normal capacity of the school, white and colored departments, 300.

Movement of Population (Both Departments) for the Biennial Period, 1917-1918:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children on the roll, November 30, 1916--	192	163	355
Admitted during the two years-----	43	53	96
Whole number in charge-----	235	216	451
Died -----	5	6	11

Discharged completing the course-----	2	5	7
Not completing the course, otherwise discharged-----	72	82	154
Whole number removed-----	79	93	172
Remaining November 30, 1918-----	156	123	279

Expenditures

CURRENT EXPENSES

1. Salaries and wages-----	\$79,914.03
2. Clothing -----	12,328.46
3. Subsistence -----	59,700.00
4. Ordinary repairs -----	4,500.00
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses-----	34,432.42

Total----- \$190,875.60

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

1. Buildings, etc. -----	\$59,372.81
Grand Total-----	\$249,248.41

Annual appropriation, \$72,500. Special appropriation for the new building, \$150,000. Total receipts for two years, \$168,375.60; total disbursements, \$190,875.60. Indebtedness, \$21,882.40. Per capita cost per annum, \$301.02. Estimated cost of farm and dairy products was \$14,587.12. Some vegetables canned.

Dr. Hubert Haywood, Sr., is the school physician. Drs. Battle, Lewis and Wright, specialists. No dental appropriation.

There has been an epidemic of influenza.

Twenty-one applications on file. Physical examination upon admission. No mental tests. No physical culture director. Vocational training in voice, violin, piano, pipe organ, band, piano tuning and repairing. Broom and mattress making, chair seating, shoe mending and making; for the girls, sewing, fancy work, basketry, cane seating, cooking for the colored deaf.

The course goes through the grades and high school.

Children attend the Sunday Schools and churches of the city. Y. M. C. A., prayer meeting and chapel exercises in the school.

We have put in some of our winter supply of fuel.

The amount that will be needed for support for the two years, 1919-20, will be \$223,760.92. Amount for new buildings and improvements, \$270,500.

COLORED DEPARTMENT FOR DEAF AND BLIND

A. W. PEGUES, *Supervisor*

The population was included in the table for both departments. Of the number 279 remaining November 30, 1918, there were colored blind, 60; colored deaf, 90; total, 150, leaving 129 white blind.

This department needs enlargement and equipment at a cost of \$25,000.

Table of Blindness of New Admissions to the School

<i>Cause</i>		<i>Age of Onset</i>		<i>Age of Admission</i>	
Accident -----	4	At birth-----	11	20 years -----	1
Choroiditis -----	3	Unknown -----	1	19 years -----	1
Atrophy of the optic nerve	2	19 years -----	1	16 years -----	1
Cataract -----	3	11 years -----	2	15 years -----	3
Congenital -----	5	10 years -----	2	14 years -----	3
Buphthalmos -----	2	9 years -----	1	13 years -----	1
Congenital cataract -----	1	8 years -----	3	12 years -----	2
Myopia -----	1	7 years -----	1	11 years -----	1
Unknown -----	2	6 years -----	2	10 years -----	3
Weak eyes -----	2	3 months -----	1	9 years -----	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2 months -----	2	8 years -----	5
				7 years -----	2
	27		27	6 years -----	1
					27

G. E. LINEBERRY,
Superintendent.

STONEWALL JACKSON TRAINING SCHOOL

CHARLES E. BOGER, *Superintendent*

Normal capacity, 90. Estimated value of the plant, \$135,000.

Movement of Population for the Biennial Period Ending November 30, 1918:

	<i>Boys</i>
Number of boys remaining on the roll November 30, 1916-----	97
Admitted during the two years-----	88
Whole number in charge-----	185
Died-----	1
Away on visit-----	1
Ran away-----	75
Returned-----	45
On parole-----	65
Present in the institution on November 30, 1918-----	86
Total on the roll, including paroled boys, November 30, 1918-----	150
Average number of officers and employees-----	14

Expenditures

CURRENT EXPENSES

1. Salaries and wages-----	\$19,677.08
2. Clothing -----	1,354.61
3. Fuel and lights-----	3,371.16
4. Ordinary repairs -----	271.78
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses-----	14,645.88
Overdraft repaid -----	116.87
Total-----	\$52,482.43

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

1. Completion and furnishing of fourth cottage-----	\$4,205.09
2. Tank and tower, septic tank, dairy fixtures-----	7,616.42
Total-----	\$11,816.51

Total receipts and disbursements for two years, \$52,482.43. Outstanding indebtedness, \$2,890.29.

There was a special appropriation of \$7,000, balance on hand and proceeds of sales used to pay for the new building and improvements. Per capita cost per annum was \$175.15.

Estimated value of the farm and dairy products was \$17,543 aside from the vegetables, corn, etc., used daily in the cottages. We have lived more on home grown foods, used less sugar, conserved the waste and eaten more cornbread. We put ten acres more in cultivation this year. Put up about three thousand cans of vegetables and fruits. Have a winter garden. Fall crops under of wheat, oats and rye. Part of winter's fuel in hand.

The general health of the children has been good. Influenza appeared and out of eight cases there was one death. We have a small cottage which we use for an infirmary; it is wholly inadequate in case of an epidemic. Dr. R. M. King is called in. We have no one employed for the care of teeth, eyes, ears, nose and throat. This is done when the parents pay the expense, otherwise only in urgent cases. They are expected to bring physician's certificate with them upon admission. No special mental examination. We make our own examination.

We have military and calisthenic drills for all boys. For recreation there are ball games, and all indoor games. In summer, swimming.

Good school with instruction by competent teachers through the seventh grade. Society work each week and good libraries in each cottage. We have shop work for boys. Sunday School and preaching each Sunday; daily Bible reading and prayers in school and cottages. 162 boys refused; cause, lack of room and support. We lost several experienced men because of the war.

We shall have to increase wages and salaries again in order to secure competent employees. We shall need \$40,000 per year for support.

Our contemplated improvements can be taken care of with the bond issue money, of which we have received \$7,000. We need a schoolroom, bakery, laundry and store-room.

CHARLES E. BOGER,
Superintendent.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME

CAPT. D. H. MILTON, *Superintendent*

Normal capacity, 175.

Movement of Population for the Two Years, 1916-1918:

Number of veterans remaining on the roll November 30, 1916-----	146
Admitted during the two years-----	106
Whole number in charge during this period-----	252
Died-----	55
Discharged-----	1

Left voluntarily -----	58
Total removed during two years-----	114
Remaining on the roll November 30, 1918-----	138
Average number of officers and employees-----	23

Expenditures

CURRENT EXPENSES

1. Salaries and wages-----	\$20,325.16
2. Clothing -----	7,001.80
3. Subsistence, repairs, office and outdoor expenses-----	59,574.46
Total-----	\$86,901.42

Special appropriation was \$1,250. Maintenance fund per year, \$42,500. Total receipts, \$87,500; total disbursements, \$86,901.42. Per capita cost per annum, \$287.75. Have a garden. Put up 160 cans of fruit and vegetables. We have sufficient room; 14 applications on file. The average number in the hospital is 35. Two nurses and three orderlies caring for those in the hospital building. Dr. R. H. Freeman, physician in charge. Physician to examine eyes by order of the doctor in charge. No pellagra or tuberculosis cases. One case of suicide; the coroner was called but did not deem an investigation necessary. We have had to increase wages. Supply of winter fuel on hand.

We shall need \$100,000 for support and improvements for the next biennial period.

D. H. MILTON,
Superintendent.

THE CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME

Col. James A. Bryan, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mrs. Hunter Smith, Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary; Miss Fanny Waters, Matron. Capacity of the institution, 35. Estimated value of the plant, \$30,000.

Movement of Population for the Biennial Period, November 30, 1916-1918:

Women

Number of ladies in the Home November 30, 1916-----	20
Admitted during the two years-----	14
Whole number in charge-----	34
Died -----	6
Left voluntarily -----	1
Number remaining November 30, 1918-----	27
Average number of officers and employees-----	4

Expenditures

CURRENT EXPENSES

1917 {	\$5,000.00
1918 {-----	
1. Salaries and wages-----	1,560.00
2. Subsistence (donations in kind not included)-----	3,440.00
3. Ordinary repairs -----	200.00
Total-----	\$10,200.00

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

1. New buildings, stables, servants' house, piazza and roof-----	\$2,000.00
--	------------

No outstanding indebtedness. Per capita cost per annum, \$185. Appropriation for support was \$5,000 per annum; special appropriation, \$2,000.

Eight or ten have been refused because we had no elevator and the rooms on the lower floor were occupied. Applicants were unable to go up stairs. We have a small winter garden. We put up such vegetables as possible from the garden. The ladies did war work, knitting and sewing.

There are religious services at the Home and they can go out to church. For recreation they can go to the city and spend the day, etc. Newspapers and magazines.

We shall need \$10,000 for support for the next two years. For improvements, \$2,000.

MRS. HUNTER G. SMITH,
Chairman, Ladies' Advisory Committee.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM

L. B. McBRAYER, M.D., *Superintendent*

Assistant Physicians: P. P. Cain, M.D.; J. L. Spruill, M.D.

Normal capacity of the institution, 130. Estimated value of plant, \$320,000.

Movement of Population for the Biennial Period, 1916-1918:

Number of patients remaining November 30, 1916-----	120
Admitted during the two years-----	653
Whole number in charge-----	773
Discharged as:	
Arrested cases -----	38
Apparently arrested -----	104
Quiescent -----	156
Improved -----	219
Unimproved -----	85
Died -----	18
Whole number removed-----	660
Number remaining November 30, 1918-----	113
Total number examined for diagnosis-----	1,274

There are no absolutely free beds. Some counties and organizations have assisted patients at times.

Expenditures

CURRENT EXPENSES

1. Salaries and wages-----	\$38,370.22
2. Clothing -----	2,505.44
3. Subsistence -----	76,461.54
4. Ordinary repairs -----	6,000.00
5. Office, domestic, outdoor expenses, etc.-----	50,050.58
 Total-----	 \$173,387.78

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

1. New buildings, etc.	\$18,261.34
2. Improvements, waterworks, telephone system, etc.	22,654.78
3. Repairs old buildings	3,353.67
Total	\$44,469.79

Total expenditure, \$217,857.57. Present indebtedness, \$16,971.30. Per capita cost per annum was \$181 in 1917 and \$202 in 1918.

Special appropriation of \$50,000 received. Support fund was \$30,000 in 1917 and \$40,000 in 1918. Extension work, \$20,000. Actual value of farm products, \$5,701.01; dairy, \$9,380.64.

A number of improvements have been made during the two years. Waterworks, sewer system, boiler house, a twenty patient brick house, three servants' houses, two farm houses, sleeping porches, connecting infirmary and kitchen by runway; telephone line to Aberdeen, seven miles; pro rata part of line to Raeford; drilling and equipping deep well, etc.

Applications on file, 300. Four hundred have been refused for lack of room.

In conservation we have complied with all food regulations. Have a winter garden and fall crops under. We have canned seven tons in 1917 and 12 in 1918. Winter fuel already on hand.

We had seven officers and employees to leave for Government service.

We lost by fire one building, insurance received, \$8,333.29.

Epidemic of influenza.

We shall need for support in 1919, \$50,000, and to pay deficit, \$10,000, making \$60,000, and for 1920, for maintenance, \$60,000.

Special appropriations needed are funds for finishing the main building, \$125,000; land, \$12,000. Other improvements and repairs, \$100,000; total, \$237,000.

L. B. McBRAYER, M.D.,

Superintendent.

STATE HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

MISS AGNES MCNAUGHTON, *Superintendent*

The Legislature of 1917 authorized the establishment of a State Home and Industrial School for Girls and Women. The Governor appointed the board of five members: Rev. A. A. McGeachey, President; Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain, Secretary; Mr. W. S. Blakeney, Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll and Mrs. Stephen Bragaw.

The authorized appropriation was \$25,000 for the plant and \$10,000 per annum for support.

The board was very fortunate in securing a fine institution already built, located on a farm of 235 acres in the sand-hill section. They were also fortunate in having the special advice and coöperation of Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, who is now in charge of the Department of Reformatories and Houses of Correction of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

The institution is located in Moore County on the Norfolk Southern Railroad, and the station and postoffice is Samarcand. From the station the institution has been given the name, Samarcand Manor.

Consulting Physicians: Dr. Mudget, Southern Pines; Dr. MacDonald, Jackson Springs.

Normal capacity with present equipment and infirmary, 150.

Arrangements will be made for dentist and for ophthalmologist.

Estimated value of the plant, \$50,000.

First girl was received on September 3. Seventeen present on November 30.

Four officers, one carpenter and one boy employed. There is a large farm and garden. Special work taught, besides garden and domestic work, laundry, sewing, manual arts, basketry, weaving, scientific poultry course. Regular school course, grammar and high school.

Religious opportunities are Sunday School in the morning, chapel exercises by different denominations. Chapel every day.

Recreation: tennis, basketball, baseball, swimming, hikes, picnics, music, games. Good library, 1,200 volumes.

Our system is an honor one, but a receiving cottage is very much needed, as the present buildings are such that they cannot be made secure enough for the new girl until she is acclimated. The infirmary, when finished, will be a fully equipped one and large enough to take care of almost any number of patients we are likely to have, as good food, fresh air, regular sleep is all they will require after they have first been taken care of. The school will need \$50,000 for support for two years. Two new cottages which will cost \$25,000.

AGNES MCNAUGHTON,
Superintendent.

STATE PRISON

J. R. COLLIE, *Superintendent*

Normal capacity of the Prison, 525. Capacity of Farm Camps, 225. Estimated value of the prison, \$2,000,000. Estimated value of the farms, \$1,000,000.

Movement of Population for the Period 1917-1918

	W. M.	W. W.	B. M.	B. W.	Total
Number of prisoners in charge on Nov. 30, 1916	241	9	613	37	900
Admitted during the two years-----					365
Whole number in charge-----					1,265
Died-----					39
Discharged at end of term-----					251
Pardoned or sentence commuted-----					159
Paroled-----					55
Escaped, 30, and recaptured 29, at large, 1-----					1
Total number removed-----					505
Remaining November 30, 1918-----					760

Distribution of Prisoners

	W. M.	W. W.	B. M.	B. W.	Total
State Prison-----	54	10	52	14	130
State Farm-----	82		259		364
Highway, road camps, etc.-----	78		188		266

Ages at Time of Admission of Prisoners Received During the Two Years

From 10 to 15-----	9
From 15 to 20-----	85
From 20 to 30-----	151
From 30 to 40-----	58
From 40 to 50-----	17
From 50 to 60-----	14
From 60 to 70-----	1
From 70 to 80-----	0

Nine prisoners under sixteen.

Education of New Prisoners

Read and write, 208. Neither read nor write, 157.

STATE FARM, CALEDONIA CAMP No. 1

C. N. CHRISTIAN, *Supervisor*

<i>Location of Camps</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Women</i>
State Farm, Caledonia Camp No. 1, C. N. Christian, Supervisor -----	50	146		
State Farm, Caledonia No. 2, C. J. Rhem, Supervisor-----	32	113		23
Hardaway Construction Company, Electric, N. C., K. B. Ewing, Supervisor -----	126			
Hardaway Construction Company, Construction, H. T. Peoples, Supervisor -----				78
Hardaway Construction Company, Bridgewater, E. L. Hight, Supervisor -----		62		

The prisoners at the Central Prison and camps have had influenza with 18 deaths as the result. No suicide or homicide. Only one prisoner shot at by guard, causing slight wound.

For recreation they have moving pictures and baseball. Good library. Sunday school and religious services every Sunday.

The new law for grading is working finely. There is promotion with grade which carries with it the discarding of stripes and the ability to increase their earning capacity, and the privilege of going to the honor camp.

When a prisoner is released he is given a complete outfit, his earnings are paid over to him, and should there not be sufficient to pay his transportation to the point from which he was sentenced, he is furnished with the necessary amount.

Punishments are reduction in grade, return to stripes and loss of time and money.

At the camps they have lectures, magic lantern, victrola and show put on by themselves. Sunday School and religious services twice a month and at the farm every Sunday. Resident chaplain.

There are twenty-five honor men at the Central Prison, sixty-seven at the Farm, and fifty-six in the road camps; total, 148. The honor camp has been a great success.

There are sheets, pillow cases and towels. Postage paid by the prison on a limited number of letters; if correspondence is excessive prisoners pay the extra postage.

A residence has been built for the chaplain and a horse barn to take the place of one destroyed by fire.

The races are entirely separated while bathing. They eat in the same dining-room, at different ends. Worked in separate squads. Boys and men are separated during working and sleeping hours, but there is more or less mingling of the two during recreation hours.

Financial Report From November 30, 1916, to November 30, 1918:

Balance on hand December 1, 1916-----	\$45,983.22
Receipts -----	553,449.02
Disbursements -----	593,794.05

Amount to the credit of the institution, \$5,638.19. No outstanding indebtedness.

J. R. COLLIE,
Superintendent.

**TOTAL NUMBER CARED FOR IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS DURING
1917-1918**

Hospital at Morganton-----	2,105
Hospital at Raleigh-----	1,450
Hospital at Goldsboro-----	1,551
Dangerous Insane Department (maintained by State Prison), Raleigh-----	83
Caswell Training School, Kinston-----	276
School for the White Blind, Raleigh-----	234
School for the Colored Blind and Deaf, Raleigh-----	218
North Carolina Soldiers' Home, Raleigh-----	252
Home for Confederate Women, Fayetteville-----	35
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sanatorium-----	773
Stonewall Jackson Training School, Concord-----	185
School for White Deaf, Morganton-----	376
Samaracand Manor, Samarcand-----	17
State Prison, Raleigh (includes all under the Prison Board)-----	1,265
 Total-----	
Total-----	8,819

The number of insane, epileptic and feebleminded cared for in State institutions during the two years, 1917-1918, are included in the above table, and the total number of these classes was 5,465.

**MENTAL DEFECTIVES PRESENT IN STATE INSTITUTIONS,
NOVEMBER 30, 1918**

Insane in State Hospitals-----	3,536
Epileptics in the Hospitals and Colony-----	277
Feebleminded in Caswell Training School-----	198
 Total-----	
Total-----	4,011

**NUMBER PRESENT IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS ON NOVEMBER
30, 1918**

Hospital for the Insane at Morganton-----	1,489
Hospital at Raleigh-----	995
Hospital at Goldsboro-----	994
Dangerous Insane Department (State Prison), Raleigh-----	58
Caswell Training School, Kinston-----	198
School for the White Blind, Raleigh-----	126
School for the Colored Blind and Deaf, Raleigh-----	150
North Carolina Soldiers' Home, Raleigh-----	138
Home for Confederate Women, Fayetteville-----	27
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sanatorium-----	113
Stonewall Jackson Training School, Concord-----	86
School for White Deaf, Morganton-----	270
Samarcand Manor (women and girls), R. F. D., Jackson Springs-----	17
State Prison, Raleigh-----	130
Halifax Farm (State prisoners), Tillery-----	364
State Camps on roads under the Prison Board-----	266
 Total-----	 5,421

PER CAPITA COST PER ANNUM (1918)

Hospital at Morganton-----	\$220.25
Hospital at Raleigh-----	216.19
Hospital at Goldsboro-----	147.58
Dangerous Insane Department, State Prison, Raleigh-----	126.38
Caswell Training School, Kinston-----	246.72
School for the White Blind, Raleigh-----	301.02
School for the Colored Blind and Deaf (accounts included in those of the white school)-----	301.02
School for the White Deaf, Morganton-----	230.00
North Carolina Soldiers' Home, Raleigh-----	289.75
Home for Confederate Women, Fayetteville-----	185.00
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sanatorium-----	202.00
Stonewall Jackson Training School, Concord-----	175.19
Samarcand Manor (for girls and women), R. F. D., Jackson Springs (recently opened).-----	
State Prison, Raleigh (much of support from farm), estimated-----	256.00

INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS END OF YEAR 1918

State Hospital at Morganton-----	\$70,000.00
State Hospital at Raleigh-----	26,441.58
State Hospital at Goldsboro-----	23,470.07
Dangerous Insane Department (State Prison)-----	None
Caswell Training School, Kinston-----	None
School for the White Blind and Colored Deaf and Blind-----	21,882.40
School for the White Deaf, Morganton-----	None
Stonewall Jackson Training School, Concord-----	2,890.29

North Carolina Soldiers' Home, Raleigh-----	None
Confederate Women's Home, Fayetteville-----	None
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sanatorium-----	16,971.30
State Prison -----	None
Samarcand Manor (home for girls and women), R. F. D., Jackson Springs -----	None
North Carolina Orthopaedic (not opened).-----	
Total-----	\$161,655.64

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS FOR
THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1917-1918**

	Annual Amounts.		
Hospital at Morganton-----	\$237,500		
Hospital at Raleigh-----	207,500		
Hospital at Goldsboro-----	1917-----	120,000	New Institutions.
	1918-----	125,000	
Dangerous Insane Department (maintained by the State Prison) -----			
Epileptic Colony (included in the Raleigh Hospital sup- port fund) -----			
Caswell Training School-----	45,000	\$75,000	
School for the White Blind (includes Colored Department)-----	72,500	150,000	
School for the Deaf, Morganton-----	1917-----	68,000	
	1918-----	72,500	
North Carolina Soldiers' Home-----	42,500	2,000	
Home for Confederate Women-----	5,000		
Stonewall Jackson Training School-----	1917-----	23,000	
	1918-----	22,500	
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium-----	1917-----	30,000	
	1918-----	40,000	
N. C. Orthopaedic Hospital (provided conditions are met)-----	7,500	20,000	
State Home and Industrial School for Girls and Women-----	10,000	25,000	
State Prison self supporting-----			
Support Fund for 1917-----	\$868,500		
Support Fund for 1918-----	885,500		
Improvements-----		\$272,000	

Bonds for enlargement of Institutions cover a period of six years, and, by resolution, must be paid pro rata each year.

State Hospital at Raleigh-----	\$200,000
State Hospital at Morganton-----	200,000
State Hospital at Goldsboro-----	125,000
N. C. School for the Deaf, Morganton-----	60,000
Stonewall Jackson Training School-----	50,000
N. C. Tubercular Sanatorium-----	150,000
Total-----	\$785,000

PRIVATE LICENSED CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

NAME	LOCATION	SUPERINTENDENT	June 1, 1918			No. Present	No. Cared for During Year	Annual Per Capita Cost	Total Receipts	Value of Plant
			Total No.	Capital Cost	Annual Receipts					
Alexander Home, Presbyterian-----	Charlotte -----	Miss Deal -----	35	46	\$3,283	\$ 96	\$ 30,000			
Baptist Orphanage and Kennedy Home-----	Thomasville*-----	Rev. M. L. Kestler-----	497	569	132,034	145	*269,089			
Christian Orphanage-----	Elon College -----	Charles D. Johnson-----	51	61	10,233	133	25,000			
Elada Orphanage, Undenominational-----	Asheville -----	Rev. L. B. Compton-----	40	42	14,287	-----	75,000			
Falcon Orphanage, Undenominational-----	Falcon -----	Rev. C. B. Strickland-----	34	45	6,626	150	16,000			
Methodist Orphanage, Eastern Conference-----	Raleigh -----	Rev. A. S. Barnes-----	235	245	66,920	125	250,000			
Methodist Orphanage, Western Conference Winston-Salem -----	Walter Thompson -----	Walter Thompson -----	127	147	25,946	155	167,000			
Methodist Protestant Home-----	High Point -----	Rev. H. A. Garrett -----	43	48	5,331	104	44,000			
Mountain Orphanage, Presbyterian-----	Balfour -----	Rev. A. H. Temple -----	40	50	3,360	84	8,600			
Nazareth Orphanage, Reformed Church-----	Crescent -----	Rev. W. B. Werner -----	43	47	6,313	121	25,000			
Old Fellow's Orphan Home-----	Goldsboro -----	Charles O. Baird -----	160	166	30,000	220	200,000			
Oxford Orphanage, Masonic-----	Oxford -----	R. L. Brown -----	375	437	68,982	123	400,000			
Oxford Orphanage, Colored-----	Oxford -----	Henry P. Cheatham -----	159	223	12,245	120	75,000			
Orphans' Home for Colored-----	Winston-Salem -----	Rev. J. W. Poldexter -----	52	58	7,269	103	15,000			
Presbyterian Orphan Home-----	Barium Springs -----	Rev. W. T. Walker -----	230	281	37,909	163	150,000			
Rythian Home -----	Clayton -----	C. W. Pender -----	42	44	4,500	175	40,000			
Roman Catholic Orphanage for Boys-----	Raleigh -----	Rev. Geo. Woods -----	110	115	30,000	180	75,000			
St. Ann's, for Girls-----	Belmont -----	Sister Mary Clare -----	23	32	2,156	83	7,000			
Thompson Orphanage, Episcopal-----	Charlotte -----	Rev. Walter J. Smith -----	71	95	12,006	155	100,000			
			2,367	2,751	\$479,429					\$1,971,089

*Includes everything, cash, donations "in kind," and value of farm products.

The North Carolina Children's Home Society at Greensboro, W. L. Brewer, Superintendent, has under supervision in homes about six hundred children. It receives children and places them in private homes. From January 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918, ninety-two children were placed. Applications for care for 159 children were made to the Society during this time.

The Home for Motherless Children, at Patterson Springs, Rev. J. H. Spaulding, Superintendent, has lately been opened and has received a few children. Its object is to receive and care for children whose mothers are dead but whose fathers are able to help in their support.

COUNTY HOMES

The following counties do not maintain County Homes: Avery, Clay, Currituck, Graham, Hoke, Onslow, and Polk. Homes are unoccupied in Camden, Bladen, Dare, Jones, Pender, Tyrrell, and Mitchell. The latter is now rebuilding. Five counties in which Homes are located have failed to report.

Eighty-two County Homes report number of inmates, 1,487, cared for at an expense of \$196,244.05, exclusive of farm products.

Outdoor relief is given in the counties either exclusively or in addition to the maintenance of a Home.

Ninety-one counties report outdoor relief to 3,962 persons at a cost of \$116,592.32. Total poor relief, exclusive of farm products raised at the Homes, was \$312,836.37.

COUNTY JAILS

Seventy jails reported confined at time of the report, 75 white men, 2 white women; 84 colored men; 10 colored women; and 17 insane. Total, 173 prisoners and 17 insane persons. Of these 25 were serving term and 148 awaiting trial. Eleven deaths during the year, several of those who died were insane.

COUNTY CONVICT CAMPS

Attention has been called to the apparent decline in the population of the county convict camps. A study of the following tables for 1917 and for 1918 shows the shrinkage in individual counties.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY CONVICT CAMPS FOR THE YEAR 1917

Date Report Was Rec'd	County	Present at Time of Report		
		White	Colored	Total
Oct. 11, 1917.	Alamance	5	14	19
Dec. 11, 1917.	Anson	8	29	37
Feb. 27, 1918.	Beaufort	0	16	16
Apr. 10, 1917.	Bertie	0	0	0
Mar. 4, 1918.	Buncombe	14	21	35
Nov. 2, 1917.	Cabarrus	5	29	34
May 9, 1917.	Cleveland	3	9	12
Oct. 8, 1917.	Columbus	7	28	35
Jan. 18, 1918.	Craven	0	18	18
Mar. 2, 1918.	Cumberland	4	17	21
19, 1917.	Davidson	9	6	15

			White	Colored	Total
Oct. 25, 1917.	Durham	-----	0	40	40
1, 1917.	Edgecombe	-----	1	33	34
Feb. 1, 1918.	Forsyth	-----	4	64	68
Nov. 11, 1917.	Franklin	-----	0	3	3
Apr. 19, 1917.	Gaston	-----	12	18	30
Oct. 5, 1917.	Granville	-----	1	2	3
Mar. 2, 1918.	Greensboro	-----	0	14	14
2, 1918.	Greene	-----	2	10	12
Feb. 6, 1918.	Guilford	-----	15	30	45
Mar. 6, 1918.	Halifax	-----	3	19	22
12, 1917.	Harnett (township)	-----	2	11	13
Apr. 24, 1917.	*Haywood	-----	13	2	15
Oct. 24, 1917.	Henderson	-----	4	8	12
Dec. 12, 1917.	Iredell	-----	4	5	9
Mar. 13, 1918.	Johnston	-----	8	22	30
Nov. 12, 1917.	Lenoir	-----	5	31	36
Mar. 2, 1918.	Madison	-----	4	1	5
Dec. 8, 1917.	Mecklenburg	-----	3	97	100
Oct. 5, 1917.	Nash (4 camps)	-----	3	53	56
Apr. 7, 1918.	New Hanover	-----	5	45	50
Mar. 2, 1918.	Northampton	-----	0	2	2
Oct. 16, 1917.	Pasquotank	-----	3	22	25
Mar. 5, 1918.	Person	-----	0	1	1
2, 1918.	Pitt	-----	2	24	26
4, 1918.	Randolph	-----	0	4	4
Oct. 13, 1917.	Richmond	-----	7	28	35
Nov. 17, 1917.	*Robeson	-----	1	21	27
Sept. 26, 1917.	Rockingham	-----	6	16	22
Dec.	Rowan	-----	5	14	19
Feb. 5, 1918.	Sampson	-----	6	11	17
Sept. 26, 1917.	Stanly (township camp)	-----	5	26	31
Oct. 19, 1917.	Transylvania	-----	3	5	8
Nov. 8, 1917.	Union (township)	-----	3	20	23
Apr. 7, 1918.	Wake	-----	4	66	70
Dec. 20, 1917.	Washington (sleep in jail)	-----	0	14	14
Feb. 13, 1917.	Wayne	-----	1	33	34
Apr. 7, 1918.	Wilson	-----	0	32	32
			190	1,034	1,230

*Indians: Haywood, 1; Robeson, 5; total, 6.

Forty-four county camps, 3 townships and one city.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY CONVICT CAMPS, 1918

Date Report	Was Rec'd	County	Present at time of Report		
			White	Colored	Total
Sept.	Alamance	-----	2	14	16
Sept. 30.	Anson	-----	4	31	35
Nov. 14.	Bertie	-----	0	6	6
Oct. 4.	Beaufort	-----	0	10	10

Nov. 12.	Buncombe	7	19	26
28.	Cabarrus	2	6	8
Sept. 19.	Cleveland	6	8	14
Dec. 14.	Craven	1	13	14
Nov. 12.	Columbus	2	10	12
Oct. 15.	Cumberland (Camp No. 1)	1	15	16
Dec. 19.	Davidson	9	5	14
Sept. 26.	Durham	0	21	21
30.	Edgecombe (Rocky Mt. District) (C. E. & N.)	2	25	27
Nov. 12.	Franklin	0	4	4
29.	Forsyth	10	35	45
Oct. 15.	Gaston	14	13	27
Nov. 11.	Granville	0	0	0
Dec. 14.	Greene	0	5	5
Nov. 15.	Greensboro (city)	0	7	7
15.	Guilford	3	23	26
Sept. 30.	Halifax (two camps)	3	31	34
Nov. 11.	Harnett (Township camp)	0	1	1
	Haywood	--	--	--
Oct. 9.	Henderson	12	1	13
Sept. 30.	Iredell	0	13	13
Dec. 14.	Johnston	3	2	5
Sept. 30.	Lenoir	0	13	13
Oct. 7.	McDowell	8	7	15
18.	Madison	4	0	4
Nov. 21.	Mecklenburg	11	67	78
Dec. 23.	New Hanover	2	32	34
	Nash	--	--	--
Mar. 6.	Northampton	0	2	2
Oct.	Pasquotank	2	15	17
Sept. 6.	Person	0	1	1
Dec. 12.	Pitt	0	17	17
Nov. 12.	Randolph	0	0	0
12.	Richmond	0	15	15
	Robeson	0	0	17
Sept. 3.	Rockingham	12	14	26
Nov. 13.	Rowan	1	27	28
15.	Sampson	1	4	5
Sept. 11.	Stanly (township camp)	2	15	17
Nov. 13.	Transylvania	1	2	3
Sept. 19.	Union (township camp)	3	10	13
Dec. 9.	Wake	4	42	46
27.	Warren	3	10	13
Sept. 26.	Washington	0	2	2
Nov. 12.	Wayne	2	20	22
Oct. 16.	Wilson	1	23	24
		138	656	811

Color was not given for 17.

PRIVATE LICENSED HOSPITALS

(The law requires reports from these institutions January 1st and July 1st of each year and specifies certain data to be included. They are licensed and inspected by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.)

BROADOAKS SANATORIUM

January 1, 1917

Dr. Isaac M. Taylor, Proprietor, Morganton.

- Resident Assistant Physician, James W. Vernon, M.D.
- Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Martha E. Wynne, R.N.
- Normal capacity of the institution, 50.

Movement of Population for the Six Months, Ending January 1, 1917

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients remaining July 1, 1916-----	7	21	28
Admitted during the six months-----	20	12	32
Discharged as cured-----	4	8	12
Discharged improved-----	10	3	13
Not improved-----	5	4	9
Died-----	1	1	2

From North Carolina, 35; South Carolina, 10; Alabama, 2; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 1; Virginia, 4; District of Columbia, 1; Tennessee, 1; West Virginia, 1; California, 1.

The minimum rate of charge is twenty dollars per week. General health excellent. No suicide or homicide.

Three day attendants and one night attendant, men; five day and one night attendant, women.

Of the patients in charge, 49 were insane; 5 drug cases; 3 inebriates and other nervous conditions, 2.

Movement of Population for Six Months, Ending July 1, 1917:

Present January 1-----	22
Admitted-----	41
Total removed-----	37
Remaining July 1, 1918-----	26

Resident States: Virginia, 4; North Carolina, 48; South Carolina, 5; West Virginia, 1; Illinois, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Washington, 1; Michigan, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Rates have not been increased because of the war but we have been unable to give the special discounts as heretofore.

We have had a fine yield of garden products and are now engaged in canning for future use.

January 1, 1918

The assistant physician is in active service in the army.

Movement of Population for Six Months, Ending January 1, 1918:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Remaining July 1, 1917-----	8	18	26
Admitted in the past six months-----	16	21	37
Discharged as cured-----	7	4	11
Discharged improved -----	7	6	13
Discharged unimproved -----	4	7	11
Died -----	--	3	3
Total number removed-----	18	20	38
Remaining January 1, 1918-----	6	19	25

Average number in charge, 25.

Resident States: North Carolina, 41; South Carolina, 10; Tennessee, 4; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Michigan, 1; Illinois, 1. These were classified as follows: drug cases, 5; alcoholics, 3; insane, 51; other conditions, 4.

Thirty acres cultivated; four hundred cans of vegetables and fruits. Wheat planted.

We call on neighboring specialists when it seems advisable. Ordinary laboratory procedures. Wassermann in other laboratories.

The patients attend church when advisable; have games; domestic employment, fancy work and sewing. Magazines and papers.

There has been a general advance in wages.

July 1, 1918

Movement of Population

Remaining January 1, 1918-----	25
Admitted in the six months-----	52
Discharged -----	40
Remaining July 1, 1918-----	37

Resident States: Pennsylvania, 1; Tennessee, 2; South Carolina, 14; West Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 1; Virginia, 2; Michigan, 1; Georgia, 1; North Carolina, 53.

Insane, 64; alcoholics, 2; drug cases, 6; other conditions, 5.

We have complied with the rules of the food administration. Raised 150 bushels of wheat, some rye, etc.

Our assistant physician and several employees went into war service.

GLENWOOD PARK SANITARIUM, GREENSBORO

January 1, 1917

DR. W. C. ASHWORTH, *Superintendent*

Assistants: Dr. A. E. Ledbetter, Mrs. M. L. York.
Normal capacity, 35.

Movement of Population

Number remaining January 1, 1917-----	19
Admitted to July 1, 1917-----	104
Discharged as cured-----	92
Discharged improved-----	11
Discharged unimproved-----	1
Died-----	2
Total removed-----	106
Number remaining July 1, 1917-----	17

Resident States were as follows: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia. 19 inebrates, 104 drug cases. Rates of charges, \$15 to \$35 per week.

July 1, 1917

Special physicians and surgeons consulted when necessary.

Movement of Population for the Six Months

Remaining July 1, 1917-----	17
Admitted in six months-----	114
Discharged as cured-----	96
Discharged as improved-----	16
Discharged as unimproved-----	6
Died-----	1
Total removed-----	119
Remaining-----	12

Average number of patients, 19; average number of employees, 10.

Resident States: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, West Virginia, and Florida.

Drug cases, 97; alcoholics, 34.

We have a garden and have put up 100 cans. Winter garden.

There is a thorough physical examination, with blood test, etc.

Church conveniently near, and also patients can go to the city churches.

January 1, 1918

Assistants: Dr. D. D. King, Mrs. M. L. York.

Movement of Population for the Six Months, Ending December 31, 1917

Remaining January 1, 1918-----	12
Admitted during the six months-----	142
Discharged-----	130
Remaining July 1, 1918-----	24

Alcoholics, 49; drug cases, 85; nervous conditions, 20.

Average number of officers and employees, 12.

Resident States: North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, District of Columbia, New York, Pennsylvania.

General health good.

WILLIAMS PRIVATE SANITARIUM, GREENSBORO

B. B. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Assistant: A. S. Oliver, M.D.

January 1, 1917

Movement of Population for the Six Months Ending July 1, 1917

Remaining, 5; admitted, 30; discharged as cured, 32; remaining 3.

Residence States: North Carolina, 20; South Carolina, 7; Virginia, 5.

Rates of charges: Alcoholics, \$100 for four weeks; drug cases, \$125 per four weeks.

General health excellent.

Drug cases, 23; alcoholics, 12.

Added electro hydrotherapy. Two additional attendants.

WILLIAMS-OLIVER SANITARIUM (WILLIAMS SANITARIUM)

July 1, 1917

Capacity, 16.

Remaining January 1, 1917, 3; admitted, 65; total, 68; removed, 67; remaining, 1.

January 1, 1918

W. J. Richardson in charge.

Assistant physician went into the army. Eight patients January 1, 1918.

July 1, 1918

Eight remaining and forty-two admitted during the six months; 44 removed and six remaining July 1, 1918.

All alcoholic and drug cases.

APPALACHIAN HALL, ASHEVILLE

LOUIS G. BEALL, M.D.; BERNARD R. SMITH, M.D.

January 1, 1917

V. E. Lively, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses.

Normal capacity of the institution, 12.

Number patients remaining January 1, 1917-----	6
Admitted in six months-----	30
Discharged as cured-----	6
Discharged as improved-----	19
Discharged as unimproved-----	3
Remaining July 1, 1917-----	8

Resident States: North Carolina, 25; Florida, 3; Missouri, 3; Mississippi, 2; South Carolina, 1; New Jersey, 1; Virginia, 1.

Rates of charges from twenty to fifty dollars per week.

Mental cases, 21; drug, 7; alcoholics, 8.

Two cottages have been added.

We have a garden and truck farm, canning and preserving.

July 1, 1918

BERNARD R. SMITH, M.D.; WILLIAM RAY GRIFFIN, M.D.

Remaining January 1, 1918-----	10
Admitted during the six months-----	53
Total number removed-----	43
Remaining July 1, 1918-----	20

Average number of patients, 16; average number of officers and employees, 13.

Resident States: North Carolina, 35; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 3; Mississippi, 3; Tennessee, 2; Florida, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Iowa, 1; New Jersey, 1; Texas, 1.

Insane, 22; alcoholics, 4; drug cases, 6; other nervous conditions, 31.

Complete physical and mental examination is made. Consulting surgeon, ophthalmologist, etc. Permitted to attend church. Various forms of recreation. Grounds have been improved, graded, tennis court, etc.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(CHAPTER 170, LAWS 1917)

SECTION 1. That chapter eighty-five of the Revisal of one thousand nine hundred and five be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof, the numbers of the paragraphs herein to correspond with the numbers of corresponding paragraphs in said Revisal of one thousand nine hundred and five, to wit:

“SEC. 3913. There shall be elected by the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Governor, seven persons who shall be styled ‘The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare,’ and at least one of such persons shall be a woman, which persons shall serve without pay: *Provided, however,* that they shall receive their necessary expenses. At this session of the General Assembly all seven of said members shall be elected, three for a term of two years, two for a term of four years, and two for a term of six years, and thereafter the term shall be six years for all. That such election shall be by concurrent vote of the General Assembly and that appointments to fill vacancies in the board arising from any cause whatsoever, except expiration of term, shall be made for the residue of such term by the Governor.

“SEC. 3914. The board shall hold meetings at least quarterly and whenever called in session by the chairman, and shall make such rules and orders for the regulation of its own proceedings as it deems proper. It shall have the following powers and duties, to wit:

“(a) To investigate and supervise through and by its own members or its agents or employees the whole system of the charitable and penal institutions of the State and to recommend such changes and additional provisions as it may deem needful for their economical and efficient administration.

“(b) To study the subjects of nonemployment, poverty, vagrancy, housing conditions, crime, public amusement, care and treatment of prisoners, divorce and wife desertion, the social evil and kindred subjects and their causes, treatment and prevention, and the prevention of any hurtful social condition.

“(c) To study and promote the welfare of the dependent and delinquent child and to provide either directly or through a bureau of the board for the placing and supervision of dependent, delinquent, and defective children.

“(d) To inspect and make report on private orphanages, institutions, and persons receiving or placing children, and all such persons, institutions, and orphanages shall, before soliciting funds from the public, submit to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare an itemized statement of the moneys received and expended and of the work done during the preceding year, and shall not solicit other funds until licensed by the State board, said statement of moneys received and expended and work done to be made each year as ordered by the State board, and said board shall have the right to make all such information public.

“(e) To issue bulletins and in other ways to inform the public as to social conditions and the proper treatment and remedies for social evils.

“(f) To issue subpoenas and compel attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers whenever it deems it necessary in making the investigations provided for herein or in the other discharge of its duties, and to give such publicity to its investigations and findings as it may deem best for the public welfare.

"(g) To employ a trained investigator of social service problems who shall be known as the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and to employ such other inspectors, officers and agents as it may deem needful in the discharge of its duties.

"(h) To recommend to the Legislature social legislation and the creation of necessary institutions.

"(i) To encourage employment by counties of a county superintendent of public welfare and to coöperate with the county superintendent of public welfare in every way possible.

(j) To attend, either through its members or agents, social service conventions and similar conventions and to assist in promoting all helpful publicity tending to improve social conditions of the State, and to pay out of the funds appropriated to the State Board, office expenses, salaries of employees, and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the duties and powers hereinbefore set out.

SEC. 3915. The County Commissioners of any counties of the State shall have the right and power to create the County Board of Charities and Public Welfare and to employ a County Superintendent of Public Welfare; that such County Board shall consist of three persons to be appointed by the County Commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the State Board; that the said County Board shall serve without compensation, and that no one shall be appointed County Superintendent of Public Welfare who has not a certificate of qualification from the State Board. The said County Superintendent of Public Welfare shall serve at the pleasure of the County Commissioners; that the powers and duties of the County Superintendent of Public Welfare shall be as follows:

(a) To have, under control of the County Commissioners, the care and supervision of the poor and to administer the poor funds.

(b) To act as agent of the State Board in relation to any work to be done by the State Board within the county.

(c) Under the direction of the State Board to look after and keep up with the condition of persons discharged from hospitals for the insane and from other State institutions.

(d) To have oversight of prisoners in the county on parole from penitentiaries, reformatories, and all parole prisoners in the county.

(e) To have oversight of dependent and delinquent children, and especially those on parole or probation.

(f) To have oversight of all prisoners in the county on probation.

(g) To promote wholesome recreation in the county and to enforce such laws and regulate commercial amusement.

(h) Under the direction of the State Board to have oversight of dependent children placed in said county by the State Board.

(i) To assist the State Board in finding employment for the unemployed.

(j) To investigate into the cause of distress, under the direction of the State Board, and to make such other investigations in the interest of social welfare as the State Board may direct.

The State Board shall have power and right at any time to remove any member of the County Board.

SEC. 3916. The board shall also give special attention to the causes of insanity, defect or loss of the several senses, idiocy, and the deformity and

infirmity of the physical organization. They shall, besides their own observation, avail themselves of correspondence and exchange of facts of the labors of others in these departments, and thus be able to afford the General Assembly data to guide them in future legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the people, as well as to contribute to enlighten public opinion and direct it to interests so vital to the prosperity of the State. The State Board shall keep and report statistics of the matters hereinbefore referred to and shall compile these reports and analyze them with a view of determining and removing the cause in order to prevent crime and distress.

"SEC. 3917. The State board shall have power to inspect county jails, county homes, and all prisons and prison camps and other institutions of a penal or charitable nature, and to require reports from sheriffs of counties and superintendents of public welfare and other county officers in regard to the conditions of jails and almshouses, or in regard to the number, sex, age, physical and mental condition, criminal record, occupation, nationality and race of inmates, or such other information as may be required by said State board. The plans and specifications of all new jails and almshouses shall, before the beginning of the construction thereof, be submitted for approval to the State board.

"SEC. 3918. The State Board shall biennially prepare and submit to the General Assembly a complete and full report of its doings during the preceding two years, showing the actual condition of all the State institutions under its supervision with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, which shall be printed by the State Printer, and shall report such other matters as it may think for the benefit of the people of the State.

"SEC. 3919. Whenever the board shall have reason to believe that any insane person, not incurable, is deprived of proper remedial treatment, and is confined in any almshouse or other place, whether such insane person is a public charge or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the said board to cause such insane person to be conveyed to the proper State hospital for the insane, there to receive the best medical attention. So also it shall be their care that all the unfortunate shall receive benefit from the charities of the State.

"SEC. 3920. The board may require the superintendents or other officers of the several charitable and penal institutions of the State to report to them of any matter relating to the inmates of such institutions, their manner of instruction and treatment, with structure of their buildings, and to furnish them any desired statistics upon demand. No person shall be appointed to any place or position in any of the State institutions under the supervision of the State board who is related by blood or marriage to any member of the State board or to any of the principal officers, superintendents, or wardens of State institutions."

Sec. 3921. The County Board of Charities and Public Welfare, hereinbefore provided for, shall be elected, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and subsequent elections shall be for a term of three years. These persons so elected shall meet and organize by electing a chairman. In case the County Commissioners elect a County Superintendent of Public Welfare he shall act as secretary. The said County Board of Charities and Public Welfare shall meet at least once a month with the County Superintendent of Public Welfare and advise with him in regard to problems pertaining to his office. In those counties where the population is not more

than twenty-five thousand the county commissioners may appoint the County Superintendent of Public Instruction as the County Superintendent of Public Welfare, but no person shall be appointed as County Superintendent of Public Welfare who has not a certificate of qualification from the State Board. The County Superintendent of Public Welfare may also, if requested by the proper authorities, act as truant officer of the county. The said County Superintendent of Public Welfare shall receive such salary as may be fixed by the Board of County Commissioners, and the same is to be paid by said county.

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and so much, and only so much, of chapter one hundred and one (101) of the Revival of one thousand nine hundred and five, or acts amendatory thereof, as conflict with this act or duplicate duties required by this act and by said chapter, are hereby repealed.

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